

ALLIES AND RUSSIA: DRAMATIC WIRELESS OFFER

The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE PAPER

No. 4,756.

Registered at the G.P.O.
as a Newspaper.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

[16 PAGES.]

One Penny.

THE SINN FEIN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES IN DUBLIN



In the Round Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, when the "Dail Eirann" assembled for the first time. The reading of a declaration of Irish independence formed the prin-

cipal item of business. There was a full attendance of Sinn Féin M.P.s. Inset, Father O'Flanagan, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

GOING AHEAD.



Mr. Wellings, son of a blacksmith at Stottesdon, Shropshire, who has won a University scholarship. The county education committee have voted a sum of money to maintain him.

CIVIC HONOURS FOR VICTORIOUS BRITISH GENERAL.



General the Earl of Cavan, Commander of the British forces which played such a glorious part in Italy, receives the freedom of the ancient city of St. Albans from the mayor with due and proper ceremony.

ACCUSED OFFICER.



An exclusive *Daily Mirror* picture of Lieut.-Col. Rutherford, at West London Police Court yesterday on charge of murdering late Major Miles Seton. He was again remanded.

TROUBLE OVER THE 47 HOURS.

Shipworkers, Engineers and the Miners.

UNREST EPIDEMIC.

Unrest has manifested itself in the industrial world, and there is trouble in the three big industries of shipbuilding, engineering and mining.

The difficulties which have arisen in connection with the forty-seven hours agreement in the engineering and shipbuilding trades have received the attention of the Ministry of Labour, which is in touch with the developments of the situation.

Here is the general position:—

London railwaymen threaten general strike if eight-hour day and national programme are not conceded.

London engineers preparing for a big stoppage over interpretation of the forty-seven-hour week (which also affects Tyneideals).

Yorkshire Miners.—150,000 men idle. Dispute over meal times. If no settlement by Saturday, general strike.

Other miners in Nottingham and South Wales also idle.

Clyde shipyard workers threaten general strike on question of forty-hour week. Masters have arrived in London to consult Labour Ministry.

Police have delivered an ultimatum concerning reinstatement of Midland Railway constables.

Soldier Telegraphists.—Overpay and demobilisation. Trouble being investigated.

School Teachers.—Strike at Stockton-on-Tees. Refusal of arbitration. Schools closed.

Dockers.—Asked by Ministry of Labour to withdraw notices of men on the Mersey with view to arbitration on wages claim.

With regard to the engineers it was stated yesterday that the position is easier, important progress being made towards a settlement.

FIGHT ROUND 257 MEN.

Shipbuilding Trouble on Tyne—Masters Arrive in London.

Mr. John Hill (Boilermakers), who presided at the negotiations committee of the Shipbuilding and Engineering Federation of Trades yesterday, stated in an interview that the committee was hopeful that to-day's negotiations would be successful, and that work would be resumed.

Representatives of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation have arrived in London to confer with Sir Robert Horne at the Ministry of Labour on the position which has arisen on the Tyne and elsewhere as a result of the disagreement between the shipyard men and their employers on the forty-seven-hour week agreement.

"The position," said an official of the Ministry of Labour yesterday in an interview, "is that the men refuse to accept the agreement entered into on their behalf by the trade union."

Owing to the dispute a large number of ships are held up in the repair yards.

It is probable that the London engineers already out will be joined shortly by another 40,000.

Mr. Gardner, the chairman of the strikers' committee, stated in an interview yesterday that they were still awaiting the decision of the Government Chief Labour Adviser as to the fate of the 257 men who were under notice when they came out to resume work and out work their notices.

"PLAYING MASTERS' GAME."

Engineers Preparing for a Big Stoppage of Work.

Both sides in the engineering dispute are temporarily marking time.

Trade unions involved in the threatened general stoppage in London were engaged yesterday in preparations to call a general strike within the next fortnight.

Meanwhile union officials are endeavouring to persuade the men on strike in London to return to work and await orders for a general strike.

"To make trouble now would just suit the employers, and the men will find out this if they persist in calling for a general strike," said Mr. Frank Smith, secretary of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation.

LIFE RISKED FOR A SHEEP.

At the risk of his life, Inspector G. E. Martin, R.S.P.C.A., achieved a daring act at Scarborough yesterday, when, suspended by a rope, he was lowered down the Castle Hill cliff, and was able to rescue a sheep.

The cliff is about 200ft. high, and the sheep had got on to a ledge about 60ft. down and was unable to return.

Inspector Martin tied the rope to the sheep, and both were drawn safely to the top.

PEER'S SON WEDS MARQUIS' DAUGHTER

A large congregation assembled yesterday morning at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to witness the marriage of Lady Doreen Browne, daughter of the Marquis of Sligo, and Major Knatchbull-Hugessen, son of Baron Broughborough.



Maj.-Gen. Everett. Maj.-Gen. Longley.
Maj.-Gen. J. R. Longley, C.B., C.M.G., and Maj.-Gen. H. J. Everett, C.B., C.M.G., who are mentioned for good work in Sir G. Milne's latest dispatch.

NEW PLANS FOR ARMY.

War Office Considering Changes in Policy and Rates of Pay.

DECISION VERY SOON.

The Secretary of the War Office states that various reports have appeared in regard to the Government scheme for dealing with the Army during the occupation of German territory.

It is obvious that large decisions of policy are required, and discussions have been going on in the War Office and between Departments.

The subject has reached a point where a prompt settlement is possible; but, at the same time, no formal decisions have yet been taken by the Cabinet.

All statements in regard to the War Office proposals, and particularly statements in regard to the pay of the troops, are pure rumours.

In a very short time a clear policy covering the whole of the armies will be announced.

The Daily Mirror understands that a committee of experts are working at the War Office at the present moment to suggest to the nation a new and adequate amount of pay for soldiers.

EX-OFFICER'S DOWNFALL.

Man Who Fought Seven Fokkers Sent to Prison for Fraud.

For obtaining jewellery, value £262, by means of dishonoured cheques, Edward L. Allen, formerly an officer in the R.A.F., was sentenced to three months imprisonment at the London Sessions yesterday.

It was stated that Allen was educated at a public school, and became an officer in the R.A.F. He was mentioned for gallant conduct.

He was attacked by seven Fokkers, and his observer was shot dead. The machine was riddled with 1,000 bullets, but he returned to his base.

Invalued out of the Army on account of ill-health, he started to gamble.

3-YEARS-IN-BED COMEDY.

Woman Who Defied Cold Water Douche—Arrested at Last.

There has at last been a dramatic development in connection with the notorious case of Mary Anne Toon, wife of a Ditton-on-the-Hill farm labourer, who is alleged to have lain in bed for over three years, though nothing was the matter with her.

Following complaints of the Bosworth Rural District Council sanitary inspector that the house was in a dirty state, an order was made "to abate the nuisance."

This failed to make her get up, as, did attempts by her husband, who, it is alleged, threw cold water over her and tried to starve her out.

Magisterial fines also proved futile, but now a warrant for the woman's apprehension has been carried out, a motor-car taking her in the early morning to prison for a month.



VICTOR FROM ITALY.—General the Earl and the Countess of Cavan driving to St. Albans Town Hall, where the famous spider received the freedom of the city.

CARLETON DRAMA.

Inquiry Into Actress' Death To Be Resumed To-day.

AT WESTMINSTER COURT.

The inquiry into the death of Miss Billie Carleton is to be resumed to-day at the Westminster Coroner's Court.

People who have been mentioned in connection with the case are—

Billie Carleton, otherwise Florence Leonora Stewart, the well-known actress, who died at her flat, Savoy Court Mansions, on November 28, 1918, from the effects of an overdose of cocaine.

Mr. Lionel Belcher, cinema actor, a friend of Miss Carleton, who had been introduced to her by Mr. "Ruggie" de Veulle, dressmaker, at whose flat in September Miss Carleton is stated to have taken part in an opium party.

Mr. Jack May.—Replying to a question at the last hearing, Dr. Stuart said Miss Carleton told him that the first person who taught her to smoke opium was Mr. Jack May.

Miss Fay Compton and **Miss Malvina Longfellow**, two friends of Miss Carleton.

Miss Olive Richardson, actress, who has figured prominently in the case.

May Booker, Miss Carleton's maid.

Few cases have yielded a more sensational interest.

On November 27 Miss Carleton went to the Victory Ball at the Royal Albert Hall. She was then in unusually high spirits.

The next day Miss was discovered dead in bed from the effects of what has been stated to be an overdose of cocaine.

The coroner's inquiry has disclosed the fact that Miss Carleton had been addicted to the cocaine habit for some time.

"USELESS" STATESMEN.

Lord Curzon Defends the "Old Fogies" at the Peace Conference.

"Now that they have been returned to Parliament, most of them by big majorities, Ministers are told they were too old and played out," said Lord Curzon at an Eccentric Club dinner last night, referring to criticisms on the Government.

It is said that a man was too old at sixty, and he himself had now reached that unfortunate age.

He turned his eyes to Paris, and there, at the Peace Conference, he saw men like M. Clemenceau (seventy-eight years of age), Mr. Balfour, Marshal Foch and Mr. Lloyd George (who had only four years to go before he became useless), and the fact that the best old fogies were the leaders at the Peace Conference consoled him somewhat.

"The man of sixty was not yet played out," he added.

PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

Lisbon Government Claim To Have Upper Hand Everywhere.

MADRID, Wednesday.

Reports from Portugal telegraphed to Vigo from the frontier seem to show that the Monarchist movement is assuming serious proportions in the northern part of the country, and threatens to spread all over the country.

On the other hand, telegrams direct from Lisbon state that the Government is master of the situation there, and has decided to march against the Monarchist revolutionaries.

The Official Gazette publishes a decree by which the towns of Oporto, Braga and Viseu are to be subjected to a fine varying from 50,000 to 100,000 escudos for each day, or fraction of a day, the rebellion lasts.—Wireless Press.

Reuter messages from Lisbon state Portuguese warships have left for the north, and that Senhor Barbosa (President of the new Portuguese Ministry) has summoned Senhor Ornell, leader of the Monarchist Party, who represents Dom Manoel, to discuss the attempted Monarchist coup d'etat.

30,000 men were demobilised on Monday last.

COL. RUTHERFORD IN THE DOCK.

Accused Again Remanded on Charge of Murder.

INQUEST TO-MORROW.

The West End shooting drama proceeded a further stage yesterday, when Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Cecil Rutherford, thirty-six, R.A.M.C. Territorial Force, 1/3rd West Riding Field Ambulance, whose home is Carshalton-place, Carshalton, Surrey, was brought up at West London Police Court for the second time charged with the wilful murder of Major Miles Charles Carleton Seton by shooting him at 13, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, W.

The tragedy was enacted on Monday evening, January 13, at the residence of the deceased cousin, Sir Malcolm Seton.

Colonel Rutherford's counsel, Lieutenant Hampson, was the first to enter the court, closely followed by the accused and Detective Sergeant Humphries.

Colonel Rutherford entered the dock with alert steps and stood at attention.

Never moving from his first position he stood as though on parade, whilst Detective-Sergeant Humphries addressed the magistrate.

Permission had been given for him to exchange his uniform for mufti, and he appeared in the court in a dark serge suit with black tie. He was quite composed and appeared quite unperturbed.

The proceedings only lasted about a minute being purely formal.

Detective Humphries said: "In this case I am directed by the Director of Public Prosecutions to ask if you will grant a further remand till this day week."

The Magistrate: Yes.

The coroner's inquest will be resumed to-morrow.

THE MARRIAGE.

More Details Concerning the Accused Officer's Wedding.

The inhabitants of the little burgh of Tayport, the scene of the colonel's romantic wedding with Miss Roberts, are deeply interested in the turn of events.

Mrs. Brand, Ivy Cottage, Tayport, with whom Mr. Rutherford resided, seen by The Daily Mirror representative, remembered every detail of his visit and residence with her.

It was in the busy, letting season of August, and Mrs. Mathieson (with whom the bride and groom had taken rooms) asked Mrs. Brand to let a room to a "young gentleman," and in this way Mr. Rutherford "settled down" at Mrs. Brand's.

He lived very simply, and never discussed his affairs.

The marriage was far from being a secret one, as by the time the minister was ready the church was well filled.

Miss Mathieson was bridesmaid, and Mr. Harry Robertson, whose name is given as groomsmen, is a native of Edinburgh.

CITY OF LONDON HEROES.

Survivors of Famous Regiments to March Past the King.

A committee, with the Lord Mayor at the head, is making arrangements for the reception of City troops, which will take place on Saturday during the summer.

About 50,000 men will assemble in Hyde Park in uniform if possible, but without arms, to march in their original units through the West End to the City. The King will inspect them as they pass Buckingham Palace.

On arriving in the City the men will be served with refreshments, and will each receive an embossed certificate of the thanks of the City and a personal souvenir.

The parade is to be confined to those units raised in and by the City which have seen service abroad.

NEWS ITEMS.

War Cabinet Meets.—A meeting of the War Cabinet was held yesterday.

Mrs. Sammie.—The first batch of seventeen out of 300 British wives of American soldiers left for New York yesterday.

The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra placed floral tributes on Queen Victoria's tomb at Windsor Castle yesterday, the anniversary of her Majesty's death.

Fine Weather Coming.—An anti-cyclone is spreading over the British Isles from the east. A period of drier and colder weather with easterly winds is probable.

Mr. William James Towner was yesterday presented with £490 on his eighty-fourth birthday and the completion of seventy years association with the Brighton Gazette.

Mr. Sutton's Resignation.—The resignation of Mr. George Sutton, who, at the request of Mr. Bonar Law, in November, 1917, assumed the position of hon. Director of Publicity for the sale of National War Bonds, took effect with the closing of the recent issue last Saturday.

ALLIES' DRAMATIC WIRELESS OFFER TO RUSSIA

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND SUDDEN WARS.

Lord Robert Cecil On a Permanent Council.

SWISS AND THE SEA.

PARIS, Wednesday. In the course of a talk on the League of Nations project to the British representatives at the Hotel Astoria this morning Lord Robert Cecil said that the British draft scheme would be submitted to the British Government, and if the Government approved the scheme it would be presented to the Conference as embodying the views of the British Empire.

In general it is the plan described by General Smuts and underlined by Lord Robert and other statesmen in their public speeches. It was easy to see that in the future certain waterways and towns would have to be under international control or control guaranteeing free access to them.

Some of the new States formed out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire could not possibly have independent access to the sea. Switzerland was, according to newspaper statements, considering a scheme which would give her access to the sea.

He did not believe that the world had reached a stage at which a rigid system of international

control of nations either by vote in the Council of the League of Nations or by the decision of an international tribunal was practicable. He held, however, that the League must be able to prevent surprise declarations of war and surprise mobilisations, and he admitted that in the future this power effectively the Conference must be able to compel quarrelling nations to accept a delay long enough to enable exercise their right to peace by conciliation to their influence.

As in the Peace Conference the ultimate decision must rest with the Great Powers, since in its decisions the League could only enforce the case of smaller disputes between them there was no reason why they should not be settled by an international tribunal.

He favoured a permanent International Council of the League—Reuter's Special.

BERLIN'S DEMANDS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Colonial Rights, League of Nations, and Disarmament.

What will be the German delegates' demands at the Peace Conference are stated in a semi-official message sent through Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, and they include:

Disarmament on reciprocal terms. Re-establishment in colonial rights. Self-determination in Europe and Middle East.

The League of Nations. Return of prisoners of war.

In an election speech Scheidemann vigorously protested against the new armistice terms. "They have calculated," he said, "to condemn Germany for decades to absolute powerlessness. The removal of a vast quantity of agricultural machines would condemn us to death by starvation."

The Government decided yesterday that the von Brockdorff-Rantzau will be led by Count My special aim will be to show the entire world that a new regime exists in Germany—a latest unofficial reports of the election show the National People's Party, 53; Christian People's Party (Centre), 80; German People's Party, 22; German Democratic Party, 74; Socialists, 23; Reuter.

The National German Assembly will meet at Weimar.

"Stop Internecine Strife and Talk Things Over with Us—Your Friends."

PEACE PARLEY ON TURKISH "RED ISLANDS."

The Paris Peace Conference has made a dramatic attempt to solve the Russian problem and at the same time ensure the peace of Europe. It was officially announced last night that the representatives of the Allies, at a sitting in Paris yesterday, had approved of President Wilson's plan on the subject, and that the representatives of

"Every organised group that is now exercising, or attempting to exercise, political authority or military control anywhere in Siberia, or within the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war just concluded—be invited to send delegates to a conference to be held between them and the Allies on the Princes Islands, in the Sea of Marmora."

The sole condition made by the Allies is that simultaneous with the acceptance of the offer the Russians shall declare a truce of arms among themselves.

"TO ASSIST RUSSIA TO ESTABLISH ORDER."

Allies Explain Why They Have Made the Offer.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES of America and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied Powers and the Japanese representatives met and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which runs as follows:—

The single object the representatives of the Associated Powers have had in mind in their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or to interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way.

They regard the Russian people as their friends, not their enemies. It is clear to them that the troubles and distresses of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread, and more and more impossible to relieve unless order is restored and normal conditions of labour, trade and transportation once more created, and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order.

They recognise the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind from outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way.

They recognise the revolution without reservation, and will in no way and in no circumstances aid or give countenance to any attempt at a counter-revolution.

It is not their wish, or purpose, to favour or assist any one of the organised groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia as against the others; their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles.

The Associated Powers are now engaged in

the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and of the world, and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe cannot be at peace if Russia is not.

In this spirit and with this purpose the Associated Powers have taken the following action:—

AN ISLAND MEETING.

Invitations by Wireless and Safe Conduct Across the Black Sea.

They invite every organised group that is now exercising or attempting to exercise political authority or military control anywhere in Siberia or within the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war just concluded (except in Finland) to send representatives, not exceeding three representatives for each group, to the Princes Islands, Sea of Marmora.

They will be met by representatives of the Associated Powers, provided in the meantime there is a truce of arms amongst the parties invited and that all armed forces anywhere sent or directed against any people or territory outside the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war or against Finland or against any people or territory whose autonomous action is in contemplation in the fourteen articles upon which the present peace negotiations are based shall be meanwhile withdrawn and aggressive military action cease. These representatives are invited to confer with the representatives of the Associated Powers in the freest and frankest way with a view to ascertaining the wishes of all sections of the Russian people and bringing about, if possible, some understanding and agreement by which Russia may work out her own purposes and happy co-operative relations be established between her people and the other peoples of the world.

Every facility for the journey of the representatives, including transport across the Black Sea, will be given by the Allies. The place appointed by February 5, 1919. The proposal will be sent by wireless.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Princes Islands are a cluster of nine islets near the eastern end of the Sea of Marmora and about ten miles south of Constantinople. They are the favourite summer resort of the Constantinople Greeks.

By the Turks they are called Kizil Adalar ("Red Islands"), from the ruddy colour which a large amount of iron gives to the rocks.

Of the nine only four are inhabited. The largest are Prinkipo and Khalki, each of which has an hotel.

Khalki, so called from a famous copper mine, is partly covered with dwarf pine.

Prinkipo is the largest of the islands and is about two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, divided into two parts by a depression in the hills.

It is separated from Halki by a narrow channel.

"DANISH INVASION" TALE.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday. The German committee for North Sleswick has received a communication from the German General Staff on the rumours that the Danish Government intends sending an army to occupy Sleswick.

The Government, while expressing doubt of such an intention, states that Germany is prepared to meet such action with all the means at its disposal.—Exchange.

A BOLSHEVIST ARMY CHANGES OVER.

Owing to the Defeat in the North.

TROTSKY'S MESSAGE.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday. It is reported from different circles that the situation in Petrograd is becoming still more critical.

Trotsky has wired to Sinovieff (the War Minister in Petrograd): "Surrender city without fight."

Trotsky furthermore has informed the Minister of War that the Bolsheviks have suffered a heavy defeat in Northern Russia. The whole Russian Army there has surrendered.

From many parts of Russia great peasant revolts are reported and the peasants have blown up the railway bridges and stopped the traffic to Petrograd.—Exchange.

The Bolsheviks have evacuated Kovno, which the Germans have evacuated.—Reuter.

The Svenska Dagblad (Stockholm) also publishes Trotsky's telegram, which says: "The

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS.	
The four principal Governments in Russia are as follow:—	
Moscow	..... Lenin and Trotsky
Omsk	..... General Kolchak
Ekaterrinodar	..... General Denikin
Archangel	..... Tshuhakovsky
There are other Governments.	

Bolsheviks will certainly have to leave Petrograd without a fight."

In consequence of the Bolshevik defeat in the north a whole Bolshevik army with the general in command has gone over to the anti-Bolshevik forces.—Central News.

TROTSKY'S TORTURE.

In a telegram from Stockholm on the big defeat sustained by the Bolsheviks at Pern an Exchange correspondent says:—

Ferocious and sanguinary discipline which surpasses the methods of Ivan the Terrible is the description given of the methods used by Trotsky to restore the shaken discipline of the Red Army. Flogging, torture and capital punishment are applied wholesale.

An offender is dragged by his Chinese butchers into a dark room and kept there while they amuse themselves with him for three days.

"Sanitary Cordon."—M. Andre Glanier says that on Tuesday the Russian situation was discussed and that the formula of the "sanitary cordon" to check Bolshevism, as outlined by M. Clemenceau in the Chamber, is sure to be adopted.—Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. In the House of Representatives Speaker Clark demanded the withdrawal of every American soldier not only from Russia but from the rest of Europe.

Speaker Clark did an unusual thing by descending from the Speaker's chair before addressing the House.—Central News.

ALLIES SEND A MISSION TO POLAND.

Decision After a Consultation with Marshal Foch.

According to an official communiqué, the Supreme War Council at the Quai d'Orsay and Mr. Wilson, the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied Powers considered the Polish question on which they consulted Marshal Foch.

They decided to send at once to Poland a mission composed of two delegates, one civil and the other military, of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy.

Replying to a Note from the British, which requested the German Government to refrain henceforward from any provocation of the Polish population in East and West Prussia, Posen and Silesia, the German Government replied that the British Government is apparently inadequately informed as to the events in the East.—Reuter.

KIAOCHAU FOR CHINA.

Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in the Diet on Tuesday said:—

Upon the acquisition from Germany of the right of free disposal of the leased territory at Kiaochow we would restore it to China in accordance with the terms of the Notes complementary to the treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding the Shantung Province.—Reuter.



The Princes Islands, the proposed rendezvous, in the Sea of Marmora, are roughly speaking, situated near the O of Constantinople.

"FOUGHT TILL THEY WERE EXHAUSTED."

Epic Fighting of Our Heroes in Macedonia.

RAVAGES OF MALARIA.

Fresh light is thrown on the epic fighting of the British in Macedonia by General Milne's dispatch published yesterday.

The report tells of the fighting which forced the foe to conclude an armistice.

The capture of the key position of the Vardar-Doiran defences held with the enemy's best troops necessitated the fiercest fighting.

Shortly before dawn on September 18 the attack west of the lake was launched against enormously strong entrenchments, and after severe fighting the 12th Batt. Cheshire Regiment, 9th Batt. South Lancashires and the 8th Batt. King's Shropshire Light Infantry succeeded in reaching the third line.

Devastating fire, however, drove them back, and they lost 65 per cent. of their strength.

ONE BATTALION, TWENTY MEN.

Hellenic and Welsh troops, in spite of desperate resistance, reached the lower slopes of Grand Couronne, but lack of success on the "P" Ridge forced them to fall back, the last to leave being the survivors of the 7th Batt. South Wales Borderers—nineteen men and an officer.

By noon on the 21st a hurried retirement on the Doiran front had been begun by the army. After describing how malaria and influenza had taken heavy toll of our men, General Milne adds: "But rather than miss the opportunity" for which they had waited three years, officers and men remained in the ranks till often they dropped from sheer exhaustion.

BRITAIN'S BEAUTY QUEEN.

More Than 29,000 Entrants for "Daily Mirror" Contest.

Who will be Britain's Beauty Queen among the competitors for *The Daily Mirror* Beauty Competitions for war workers, for which there are already more than 29,000 entries?

The closing date is January 31. The £1,000 offered by *The Daily Mirror* will be divided among the forty-nine most beautiful women war workers in the land thus:—

First prize	£500	Twenty prizes	.....	100	each of	£10
Second prize	50	Twenty-five prizes	.....	50	each of	5
Third prize	25	each of .....	.....	25	each of	5
Fourth prize	25	each of .....	.....	25	each of	5

In addition the first four prize-winners will be given a week's free holiday in France some time in the spring. The journey to Paris and back will be made in one of the famous De Havilland aeroplanes.

All photographs, with particulars clearly written on the back, must be addressed to the Beauty Competition Editor, *The Daily Mirror*, 23-29, Boulevard-street, E.C.4.

SUED BY VISCOUNT CAVE.

Firm Fully Apologises and Agrees to Pay £500 to War Funds.

When an action for libel brought by Viscount Cave, late Home Secretary, against Messrs. Hulton and Co. and the London Publishing Company came on for hearing in the King's Bench Division yesterday Sir E. Carson (for plaintiff) said the case had been settled.

The libel was in respect of a statement which was published in the *Daily Sketch* in October last, which, in effect, accused Viscount Cave of mismanagement and neglect of British prisoners of war, that he was actuated by sympathy with German prisoners.

Viscount Cave, in his evidence, said his sister married Sir Max Waechter about forty-five years ago. Sir Max had lived in England sixty years, and was naturalised forty-five years ago. He had never been influenced in favour of Germany by his relationship with Sir Max.

Mr. Hawke, for defendants, said they fully apologised and would pay the plaintiff's costs and give £500 towards the Prisoners of War Fund.

DOOM OF DUMPED GOODS.

Judging by the report just issued by the Engineering Trades (New Industries) Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, "dumped" goods are doomed and British-made articles will take their place.

The Committee was appointed to compile a list of articles which were either not made in the United Kingdom before the war or were made in such insufficient quantities as to fail to meet the demand.

Standardisation is recommended. This will make for perfection and cheapness, and will provide work for semi-skilled and skilled operatives—men, women and disabled soldiers.

2,000,000 ACRES OF NEW FORESTS.

The importance of developing home timber supplies is being emphasised by the Board of Trade, who state that it is proposed to plant about 2,000,000 acres of new forests and that the country will then be able to produce about two-thirds of its timber requirements.

FOOD FOR BESIEGED KUT BY AEROPLANE.



Packing food in sacks for aeroplanes to carry to the troops in besieged Kut.



A food-carrying aeroplane starting off on its journey to surround British force.

How Kut was fed and ammunitioned from the air in a final effort to relieve the isolated British force. Photographs just released for publication.



GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT STORES.—Assorted goods to be disposed of by Office of Works, the Government having no use for them, now everything is being placed on a peace footing.



MENTIONED.—Major-General Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., R.C.M.G., D.S.O., mentioned for service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.



MENTIONED.—Major Lord Hampton, D.S.O., who has been mentioned by General Allenby for service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.



MENTIONED.—Major-General Sir T. J. Bole, K.C.B., R.C.M.G., D.S.O., mentioned for service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

GIRLS WHO TRAVEL IN "SMOKERS."

Mere Man's Trying Time in Train Crush.

ONE WAY TO GET A SEAT.

Should women who do not smoke travel in smoking compartments?

That is the question which was put to *The Daily Mirror* yesterday by a first-class season-ticket holder, who bitterly complains of "the want of consideration," as he terms it, "of women who travel backwards and forwards to business in London every day."

"I am an old man," writes "Season Ticket Holder," "and for nearly thirty years have travelled daily to town on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway."

"Now I am frequently unable to obtain a seat while polite little hints from lady passengers such as 'Do you mind the window being opened?' suggest that even little blue clouds of Havana are objectionable."

"SEASON'S" TALE OF WOE.

Woman's Unwavering Faith in the Chivalry of Man.

"The matter reached a climax this morning when no fewer than five women had boarded the first-class smoker before the train had reached Victoria."

"I have no objection to the presence of women in the carriage if they smoked as the men passengers. In point of fact, I should prefer women's company if they smoked."

"But the majority of women do not smoke, and a considerable percentage object to the practice in others."

"The main reason why women deliberately enter smoking compartments is because they have unwavering faith in the chivalry of men to give up his seat for them."

"Until recently I always offered my seat to a lady. It was through overhearing the conversation of a couple of flappers on the platform the other night that I ceased to be 'gentle'."

"The platform was crowded. Just behind me were girls of the City office type."

"Slowly the train glided into the terminus and the rush for seats began."

"It was like a scrum at a football match. 'Stick close to me, dear, and make for the first-class smoking carriage. Some old fool will be sure to give up his seat to you or me!'

"That ended it. I then and there determined that I, at any rate, would be an old fool no longer. If other men who travel first class would imitate my resolution the nuisance would soon be stamped out."

BRAZILIAN SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Frontin's Force to Visit Portsmouth on January 26.

The Brazilian squadron is due to arrive at Portsmouth on January 26.

The squadron will be in command of Rear-Admiral Pedro Frontin, and the composition of his force will consist of: flagship Bahia, Captain Benjamin Goulart; destroyers Bahia, Captain Alfredo Dodsworth; Santa Catharina, Captain Guimaraes Bastos; Parahyba, Captain Nogueira da Gama; Rio Grande de Norte.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financiers Displeased with the Government's High Interest.

Gilt-edged securities continued yesterday under the influence of the Victory War Bonds issue announcement. It is not only that the terms were disapproved so quickly after the "last moment" for application before the old series had expired, but that the terms themselves are so favourable, that causes dissatisfaction.

The City would have preferred the new bonds to have given lower interest or less attractive redemption terms. This appears a paradox, but it is a policy which would have been in keeping with forecasts made before the bids for the old series were closed last Saturday, and would have been to the benefit of all existing Government securities.

The latter in turn would have had a beneficial influence on all fixed-interest bearing securities, and would have helped new issues on more favourable terms to borrowers than is possible while British credit is not on a better basis than 61 per cent. War Loan Five per Cent. weakened to 59, Consols to 59, French Five per Cent. to 37, Four per Cent. to 69.

In oil shares feature was further rise in Mexican Eagle, which attained the long-predicted peak of £3. This company, one of the oil giants, of which Lord Cowdrey is at the head, recently increased its annual dividend to 20 to 25 per cent., but the annual report, now expected at any moment, is likely to show that a considerably higher rate is ultimately in prospect. Anglo-Egyptian R.R., belonging to the Shell group, were also prominent among oil shares at £3, also a new record. This is a company which owes its success largely to Lord Kitchener's enterprise during his Egyptian service just prior to the great war. Mayrhoel Deferred issued to 25, 3d. Rubbers were rather dull except for Anglo-Dutch 3s. Chartered were weaker to 22s. Panti Consols 8s. 11d. had good spots. M.V. 10s. 10d. generally the tone was dull under the influence discussed in our first paragraph.

Daily Mirror

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

LABOUR'S WORKING DAY.

ONE point recurs in all the many demands now 'daily appearing in the papers from Labour in its expected post-war call upon the community.

It is the cry for a shorter working day. "An eight-hour day—at once": one hears that from railwaymen. "A six-hour day," from the miners. "A forty-seven-hour week," from the Electrical Union. "Every evening free," from the domestic servants. "Longer luncheon intervals, tea intervals, dinner intervals, intervals for rest and refreshment" from others. And one knows or feels that these are but instalments. "Soon a Utopia defines itself, in which 'all the year is playing holidays' and when 'to sport will be as tedious as to work'!"

However, the demand for more leisure would be welcomed by us all, if all of us were sure that labour knew how to use its leisure. That, as Mr. Fisher has so well said, is the test of a civilisation. Alas, how does our civilisation respond to it!

For the rest, the beneficence of the whole movement for shorter hours depends quite simply on another thing.

It depends not only on how the hours of leisure are spent, but also on the use made of the hours of work.

It is no good denying it—long office or workshop hours by no means make for good work. They are not, in fact, *work* hours at all. They are hours of grumbling over work, pretending to work, trying to get on with work, and struggling to avoid interruptions to work.

No falsier test of a man's genuine working day than this: How long he is at an office or in a workshop?

The point is: How swiftly can he work? How does he concentrate? Can he by full effort pack into an hour what others (or perhaps under other conditions) might disperse over several hours?

Better for production, better for employer, better for workmen that all work should be of the tabloid form. We regret to have to return to the commonplace, but it is true—"work while you are at work"—that is the main thing.

If this were done, all these concessions on the part of State or employer would not diminish production a jot.

The aim or ideal is that healthy workmen, recreated by due leisure, could put into a six-hour day (suppose) what indolent weary fingers would take six days of ten hours to do. Let the employer concede the shorter day, then, we ask, remembering all this.

But, then, comes the workman's side. Will he so labour as to give his best to the six hours?

We wish to avoid the post-war pessimism now very dismally prevalent. But it would be too simple to pretend that we see signs of a determination to "get on with it," swiftly and competently, in many industrial and commercial quarters.

On the contrary, the worst of all of them (we say of one another) is that "they" don't work while "they" are supposed to be working. "They" are in revolt against hours in working hours, even though working hours be reduced. This rule or mood finds fortunately many exceptions. But the strain and demoralisation of war have recognisably produced it. "We won't be bothered. Let us have a good time."

Let this mood yield; and the demand for more leisure could be safely heard. That is the only means of reconciling shorter hours needed by a nation labouring under the fantastic figure of our present public debt.

W. M.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Blot, like rust, consumes faster than labour. While the used key is always bright—Benjamin Franklin.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO BE TOO MORAL?

THE DANGER OF EXCESSIVE WORKY ABOUT CONDUCT.

By LIONEL WHYTE.

ACCORDING to a well-known specialist with whom I recently discussed the question, there is such a thing as excess of morality.

One can be too moral, just as one can be too wicked.

"Every kind of excess is bad," the specialist argued. "The thing to aim for is the middle, common-sense course. Get rid of that word 'must.' Wipe it out."

A somewhat startling theory, this. Is there anything in it?

Should a man who is struggling to maintain his ideals give up—if he finds the fight sapping his strength?

I know two cases which certainly appear to lend colour to the specialist's view.

Here is one.

A close friend of mine looks at everything from a moral standpoint. Once he was an

But I do not think his wife sees the humour of it. The best soul in the world, she would give half her possessions to see her man a little less "moral"!

The second case relates to another acquaintance of mine, who was driven nearly crazy through his attempts to reach his ideals. He would never have reached them, because, physically, he could not stand the strain. At last he was induced to eliminate the word "must" from his philosophic dictionary. Result: he is cured, and is happy again.

ARE THEY EGOISTS?

Dostoevsky, the Russian writer, says that moral progress involves the agony of the soul. The specialist to whom I have referred regards the question very differently. He told me that, in his opinion, most moralists were egoists.

"Everything must make way for them," he declared. "They think of no one and nothing but themselves. It is the man who is not continually pestered with moral problems who is the real altruist. In his march through life he makes way for other people. His life is easy and fluent, as life should be."

HOW VILLAGE LIFE IS TO BE BRIGHTENED.

ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDED FOR THE COUNTRY WORKER HITHERTO —



BUT ALL THAT IS GOING TO BE CHANGED!



A great effort is going to be made to enliven the yokel, it seems. He is to be taught how to pass the dull winter evenings. In fact, he is to be taught the fox trot.—(By W. K. Haselden.)

ordinary, normal member of society, doing the things other people did and refraining from doing the things that they got out of doing.

Then gradually a change came. I don't know what started it. Perhaps it was the squealing of a pig that was being killed for market. Anyway, he became a vegetarian—and vegetarianism, as anyone knows who has tried it, opens the gate to a million and one moral questions.

Step by step he is becoming the most "moral" man I know. And, drop by drop, all the joy is draining out of his home. I do not withhold my respect on that account. But—there is the fact.

I am sure his is not an isolated case. He never "does" a railway. He never tells a white lie. His maid at home or his clerk at the office never informs an unwelcome visitor that he is out if he is in.

When digging in his plot he never chops a worm in half if he can possibly avoid it. It sounds humorous. So it is—in a way.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

AFTER-WAR DIFFICULTIES AS THEY APPEAR TO OUR READERS.

"HOME MEN."

THERE is a lot of talk about the young soldier getting married.

What of the girl? We agree with "The Spinster" that there is only one man worth marrying—"he who thinks well of women."

Are these in the majority or minority? Where are the home men?

As we observe the clubs and restaurants we wonder.

Will all these men who have had "a good time" during the last few years be content to settle down to the humdrum domestic life?

No! They will probably expect their wives to be "home girls" while they continue to amuse themselves as before. TWO GIRL CHUMS.

DON'T WANT TOO MUCH!

I HAVE read with interest the discussion about "R.A.F. Captain, and his £500 a year." Is it because he is a captain that he should be considered poor with such an income?

What about the numerous civilians, including bank clerks, who were unfit for the Army? They get on an average £250 a year, and have to be content.

If there is real love between a man and a maid, even a small income will be sufficient. Living may cost more than in pre-war days, but then many captains, etc., were—what?—before the war. A BANK CLERK'S FIANCEE.

WHO PROPOSES?

TWO of the much despised "firs" have read the article by Alfred Barnard on the woman's choice in marriage.

Although the serious side of his argument is hidden under a camouflage of nonsense it is not hard to discern that he, like the majority of his sex, thinks that in marriage the advantages are all on the girl's side.

He insinuates that he would not make love to the girl he proposed making his wife, but would do it in a business-like manner. But is not the love-making part of a proposal more often than not a farce?

Is he not inwardly engaging a housekeeper? One of the questions which he will ask under the "business-like" proposal is whether she would go to a lady doctor who would give a certificate that she was in sound health.

Would he for one minute consider that it should be made a law in this country and in every other that a man should produce a health certificate before marriage? S. W. and N. G.

MODERN DANCING.

THE article by Mr. Robert Douglas on the question of modern dances amused me very much. Its sarcastic tone and biting humour were most effective, but it would be advisable for Mr. Douglas to take a few rudimentary lessons in the gentle art before expressing his views in the Press.

He mentions, for one instance, that there is no fixed rule for executing the fox-trot and one-step.

True, people have their own distinctive way of dancing, but there is one fixed and inviolable rule which absolutely debars all forms "slouching, lurching, shuffling, staggering, dipping, etc., etc." and it is not an exaggeration to say that only the ignorant and the unsophisticated indulge in such antics.

If such is the practice in English suburban circles, well and good. But as a matter of fact it was introduced into this country from the "home of ragtime dancing" cannot pass without a challenge. W. G. E.

SHORTER LETTERS.

Women cannot "boss" men in business, please assure Miss Kennedy. Why? Because women cannot "boss" the business itself. A woman who can run a business is so rare as not to count in the argument.—F. M.

I disagree with "A Spinster" that "motherhood cures firing." I have always found married women much the most inveterate firs.—A BACHELOR.

Your amusing article about income tax forms forgets that official language is usually legal language. The pitfalls of the law must be dodged. The Government must protect itself against legal loopholes. Fence the bad English, which is also good law.—BARRISTER.

Does Mr. Howel Evans want us to turn the sweet old English village into a sort of enlarged Cinema Fun. If so, let me give up my little house and live again in town! The attempt to bring amusement to the English village will simply end in vulgarising and corrupting it.—A VILLAGE PARSON.

With reference to the interesting letters of your readers on "Marriage Choices of the Men Back from Fighting," I would like to point out that in making a choice it does not matter whether the girl is quiet or flirtant, so long as she can prove a "good pal." I have found "the best pal in the world" and I am content. From experience.—A RETURNED FIGHTING MAN.

AFTER WAR.

When I have borne in memory what has turned Great nations how embolism thoughts depart. When men change swords for ledgers, and desert The student's bow for gold—some fears unadorned I had, my Country—what I have dreamed? Now when I think of these, and what thou art, Verily, in the bottom of my heart Of those unadorned fears I am ashamed. For dearly must we prize these; we who find In this a bulwark for the cause of men; And I by my affection was beguiled. What wonder if a Poet was and then, Among the many movements of his mind, Felt for thee as a lover or a child.

—WORDSWORTH.

IN NEWS—



Major-General Sir W. H. Rycroft, K.C.M.G., C.B., specially thanked by General Milne for services with Salonika force.



Donald Sidney Burdett, four and a half years of age, missing. Information to Mr. Burdett, 103, Tugmuth-road, Bournbrook, Birmingham.

AT THE SANDOWN PARK MEETING YESTERDAY.



Mr. Horatio Bottomley's Canute leading at second jump in the Village Hurdle Race.

—TO-DAY.



Captain Robert Halley, D.F.C., R.A.F., co-pilot with Major MacLaren on the aerobplane fight from England to India.



Captain Powell, of the Berkshire Regiment, has awarded the Military Cross. He already holds D.C.M. and M.M. with bar.



MEANS BUSINESS.—Sir Eric Geddes leaving Downing-street after a special meeting of the War Cabinet summoned to deal with demobilisation questions.



There was a great crowd at Sandown Park yesterday. Many came to see how Waterbed, the champion hurdler, would fare under the hunting weight of 13st. 11lb. It proved too much in the event.



MIDLAND CATHOLICS' REUNION.—Archbishop McIntyre, of Birmingham, speaking at a reunion of Midland Roman Catholics in Birmingham Town Hall.



HARMLESS NOW.—The children of Paris amuse themselves mightily with the Huns guns parked near the Arc de Triomphe.



TO RETIRE.—Sam Morgan, one of the best professional huntsmen in the country, to retire after fifty-six years with hounds. He has lately been with Earl Fitzwilliam.



FUN ON A GUN.—In Paris the guns that lately meant death to men are now the sport of children.

WHAT SINN FEIN REALLY WANTS.

NOTES ABOUT THE CONGRESS IN DUBLIN.

By W. G. FITZGERALD.

ON Tuesday, January 21, Sinn Fein held the first open meeting, at the Mansion House in Dublin, of its Irish "Parliament," declaring that an Irish Republic was established and claiming recognition of an independent Irish nation.

Neither president nor executive government was at that meeting elected; and, of course, the proceedings were wholly against the laws of the British Empire.

Ireland has been a thorn in our side for seven hundred years, defying every known means of pacification, from the days of Gladstone and Parnell back to the lurid times of native outlawed lords, like the FitzGerald, Earls of Desmond, who were hunted at last like feral beasts and killed in the hillside caves.

It is well for us to realise that the Ireland we knew—the Ireland of Home Rule and Conventions, of constitutional agitation and tragicomic spasms—has passed away, and a new Ireland surges into view, formidably united and led by men of culture and brains.

These new political guides are poets and university professors, cosmopolitan scholars and "bigbrow" patriots, who merely devote the aspirations of John Redmond and ignore the appeals of his heroic brother, as well as the admonitions of men like Colonel Lynch.

The younger priests are all Sinn Feiners; the Roman hierarchy watched the movement for a season and then threw in its lot with the "Republicans."

INDEPENDENCE THE DEMAND.

The rising generation, ignoring the opinion of belligerent America and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, is wholly intent upon Ireland's absolute independence. And that claim, significantly stressed by the recent election, undeniably comes at a critical time.

At this hour, certain interests in the United States are fanning the old embers of Anglophobia, and obtaining an appreciable response. Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, speaking to a vast assembly at Madison-square Garden, New York, declared that the Irish question was no longer a local or parochial matter, but an integral and vital part of "a peace of true freedom under right for all alike." Ireland, this prelate insisted, "is the oldest nation and the longest sufferer."

Then the whole Diplomatic Corps in Washington and all the Senators and Representatives in Congress received emphatic warning from Patrick McCartan, "Envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland." This document informed all that, "by a majority of more than two-thirds," Ireland had severed all political relations with Great Britain."

There is nothing to laugh at in all this, because Sinn Fein Ireland is in deadly earnest, and the nation is more closely welded than ever before, notwithstanding the Ulster question.

The new "hot gospel" deals with a native Irish Army, the beginnings of a Navy, and an English Government no more concerned with England than with those of Presidents Masaryk or Paderewski.

The resources of the country are to be developed, the railways, roads and mines. New industries are to be fostered, and water-power developed from rivers like the Shannon.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TABOO.

Let me clearly state that there is nothing impetuous about these Sinn Fein pretensions. The leaders are all men of high intelligence, with well-defined plans and shrewd faith in the cult of Force, which has played so over-whelming a part in the triumph of Right and Justice over the German *Macht*. Even the English language is to be taboo. Men's very names are Irished now, and the lines of cleavage in every way deepened.

"We are a new people," says the poet "A. E." (George Russell), "and not the past, but the future is justifying this nationality." Colonel Arthur Lynch tells us that the warrior, Up, De Valera! "drowns every plea of sanity and reason."

Sinn Fein will listen to no compromise, like the Conventions that settled the affairs of the United States and of Quebec and South Africa in the past. A German landing "was looked for during the great war—a more helpful invasion than those of Spain in 1600 or France in 1793."

All this drift may appear mere madness, justifying Diarmach's contempt for the Irish psyche. He once said that "these people have plenty of feeling, but very little understanding."

However this may be, it is certain that Sinn Fein Ireland has a justifying grasp of her new claim to absolute nationality. And this claim will be urged with a view to our embarrassment during the long-drawn sessions of world settlement and enduring peace.

But is any practical solution in sight? None whatever. Ireland has defied all efforts, from Queen Elizabeth's to those of Balfour and Lloyd George.

W. G. F.

THE GENTLE ART OF BEING LAZY!

THE DRONES OF LIFE AND THEIR WAYS.

By ALFRED BARNARD.

THAT lady who lived near Leicester and who had remained in bed for three years at a stretch, although in perfectly good health, had mastered the art of being lazy.

She would not get up to do her housework, and so the sanitary authorities, arguing that a home needs dusting at least once in three years, swooped down upon her and, finding her proof against persuasion, obtained the assistance of the law.

Three policemen then invaded the domain of idleness, picked the lady up—with care, we should imagine—and took her off to prison.

Laziness well carried out, one might say. Laziness is difficult to analyse, and happily very few people are so successful at it as the lady of Leicester.

But there are thousands of lazy people about. You meet them in the home, in the streets and in business.

I have an uncle who will sit in an arm-chair with his feet sprawled out in front of him, and when my aunt wants to pass with the teapot he will not move. He is so lazy that he would rather my aunt stumbled and spilled the hot tea in the cat's ear.

A friend of mine has a sister who hurries from the table the moment a meal is over and occupies the most comfortable chair.

When her sisters start to clear the table she murmurs: "Oh, let me help you!"

They know she doesn't mean it, because one day they answered "Yes"; then she said her head ached so much she thought it would split. The general opinion was that it was better to have a nice-looking sister occupying the easy chair than one with a split head in the hospital.

There is always a lazy member on a big staff. Lazy people are never despised, because they are usually charming and well-mannered and have good appetites, seldom requiring the doctor.

I hope I shall give no offence if I say that nearly everyone is lazy in some way or another. But the laziness is not wilful. It arises from the method in which we are trained.

For instance, most of us are lazy in the use of our left hand. There is no reason why we should not do as much work with the left as with the right hand.

With our feet also we might do much more than we do. Artists who have no hands use the paint brush with their toes; but artists with hands do not use their toes for any particular purpose unless it be to make holes in their socks.

This, of course, is legitimate laziness. It is wonderful to observe how adversity cures people of legitimate laziness.

If a man loses his right hand he immediately makes good use of his left, and thousands of our heroic soldiers maimed and blinded in the war are positively amazing in what they accomplish in the way of work by using muscles that have, in their normal state of health and strength, always been idle.

We all have these idle muscles, and to the extent that we possess them we are the victims of legitimate laziness.

But we must not allow ourselves too many idle muscles.

Otherwise we might become like the Lady of Leicester and end up by using no muscles at all. Then our laziness will not be legitimate.

But, as in her case, it may be well carried out and ourselves with it.

To have a maid or valet to wait upon one is not a sign of laziness, but of a high order of intelligence.

A busy man may be wholly occupied in making other people work, and even if he stands by and watches them he must not be called lazy.

He is clever.

A. B.



BERLIN "REDS" MACHINE-GUN PATROL.—German soldiers, followers of the late Herr Liebknecht, transporting machine guns through the streets of Berlin

BUILDING ROMANCE OUT OF PROMISES.

HOW EASILY DISAPPOINTMENT MAY COME.

By EDITH MALDEN.

IT was night outside the big Y.M. canteen, and as I ploughed my way through the mud of the vast empty space a pale young soldier loomed through the darkness. "Excuse me, missy," he said respectfully. "Could you put me in the way of making my will at once?"

I was only able to send him on to our secretary, a man capable of dealing with most difficulties, and to hope that all went well, but the episode brought home to me, as a recent writer in your columns has said, the eccentricity with which many wills are made. This is not always the fault of the public. Lawyers are by no means helpful in such matters, and their language can never be described as pellucid.

"It doesn't matter whether you understand it," said one big-wig crossly to his client, who was "hereinafter to be described as the testator."

"It doesn't matter whether you understand it, as long as we do."

Yet it is undeniably pleasant to comprehend something of one's own will. No wonder litigation and rows so often follow the death of the testator.

A will may seem a dull affair, yet romances may be built up on it.

"I have left you all my money," says the grateful old lady whom the gallant soldier has rescued from a motor-bus. Let not the young man marry on the strength of that promise. The old lady will leave her fortune to the House for Imbeciles in which she has long been interested, and the young couple will have to see poverty come in at the door, the usual consequence following.

There was an old lady of this type who used to trail about the Highland glens near a little fishing hotel, in the wet and mud, wearing a long-trained red velvet gown, like Cardinal Wolsey. Heavily bearded and unattractive, she was yet befriended by a young V.A.D. out on her holiday.

This was from no ulterior motive, he it said, for to all appearance the old lady was steeped in poverty. Her only luggage was a brown paper parcel, bulging at both ends, and she fought every item in her bill as if her last penny were concerned. No one would speak to her but the young V.A.D.

The old lady died in due course, and turned out to be very rich, but she did not leave all or even any of her money to the deserving V.A.D. She left it to a mission in West Africa, like any Mrs. Jellyby of them all.

So young romance had yet one more lesson as to the futility of promises.

E. M.

THE SOLDIER'S DUE: WHAT IS IT?

AN OFFICER'S SUMMARY OF THE MEN'S PEACE NEEDS.

By MAJOR GEOFFREY LEIGH.

"GIVE the soldier his due and if possible a bit over." Not a bad maxim for our guidance in these weeks of demobilisation!

"What is the soldier's due?"

Think of him for a moment. Put yourself in his place if you can.

Before the war, what was he?

Perhaps he was a clerk in a London office or in a bank. His income (all hardly earned) was perhaps a hundred and fifty pounds a year. He lived in a small house in a gloomy, ill-lighted street in one of the least fashionable of the suburbs across the bridges. He had a wife and two young children and his existence was hard to maintain.

The war came and he joined the Army. His income stopped. He was a soldier's pay and his wife got separation allowance. The house had to be given up.

In France he met his pal, John, who was an ex-operative in a Lancashire cotton mill. John had lived in a four-roomed house in a slum.

"They became known in the company as the 'Twins,' for they were always together. They lived in the same fire-brigade, with their feet in the same puddle. They went out on patrol together and fell into the same shell holes. They shared each other's few and meagre parcels."

Bill, the Londoner, had always had a great respect for authority.

SHARING ALIKE.

His whole life had been spent in saying "Yes, sir," and "No, sir." It had never entered his head that he was not receiving fair treatment. John had been a violent Socialist. He had worn a red tie and had been always the first to join any meeting on a street corner where the discontented, or the professional agitator, might be airing his views on the iniquity of capitalists.

Now they were together under military discipline fighting "brother Boche."

As luck would have it, their platoon commander was an excellent officer.

A young man who had just come down from the 'Varsity, he had little conception of the mode of life or of the outlook of his men in civil life; but he had the gift of making every man feel that he was always with him, always doing his best for their comfort and their safety.

The subaltern was killed in a raid—that sort of officer always is killed—but his example had made a lasting impression on Bill and John.

John began to see that authority is not incompatible with fair treatment, consideration, and even love; that officer and man may be tied to each other by bonds of respect and affection. He began to think and to wonder why the owner of the Lancashire cotton mill could not act towards his men as the officer had done.

Bill also began to think that he had been hardly treated before.

He was giving his best to the bank for a paltry hundred and fifty a year; and yet was it his best? Would he not be able to do better work in the open air?

The call of adventure came to him.

He would go to Canada and farm. And then he thought of his wife and children. No, he could not take the risk.

THE BORN LEADER.

Bill and John are now about to be demobilised.

They will probably drift back to their old jobs.

Are they to take them up under the same conditions as before the war?

I think that something more is due to them than that.

First, the soldier must be found employment that is congenial to him.

If he was a bank clerk, he must not be forced back to the office stool, should he long to go on to the land. He must not be forced back to the cotton mill if he wants to drive a taxi.

That opens up enough difficulties!

Secondly, he must have opportunities of leading a full and good life. The State exists to promote good life," said Aristotle. The State must see that the soldiers are given a chance. There must be no more slums. There must be good wages for good work—not the trade union basis of high wages for bad work; but better wages for skilful, honest work; and, perhaps most important of all, better education and more leisure.

All this cannot be done by Government action alone. Much must depend for success on a new spirit in the country.

The old idea of Employer and Employed, of Capital and Labour, must be wiped out and the spirit of the leader looking after his men must take its place, showing them how to act, helping them in their difficulties—not district visiting; but real, brotherly help.

Then, and not till then, will the soldier have his due.

G. H. L.

THEY KNOW HOW TO MAKE EYES.



Cutting lenses with diamond points, a very delicate operation, calling for a high degree of skill.



Testing glasses so that even the very smallest inaccuracies in their make may be corrected. Women workers who make spectacles and artificial eyes for soldiers who stand in need of them. They have made themselves mistresses of a very difficult profession.—(Daily Mirror exclusive.)



HOME AGAIN.—Capt. E. O. Moulton, captured at Kut, spent some months in Constantinople, where he had some interesting experiences.



WAAC OFFICER.—Miss M. Vere Brodie, of Brodie, who has done good service as administrator. C.M.A.A.C. at Bristol.



President Poincaré with the Swiss President, M. Gustave Ador.

"PEACE" DAYS IN PARIS.—The assembling of the Peace delegates has quickly given Paris something of its former brightness, and a whole population of officials and journalists is kept busy with official events.—(Daily Mirror.)

SOME FAIR BRITISH PRISONERS



A cheerful British-American group photographed just before their vessel left Southampton.



ENGAGED.—Miss Joy Markham, only daughter of late Adm. Sir A. Markham, who is to marry Capt. S. McCann, M.C.



Bonnie British girls whose affections have been won by the war.

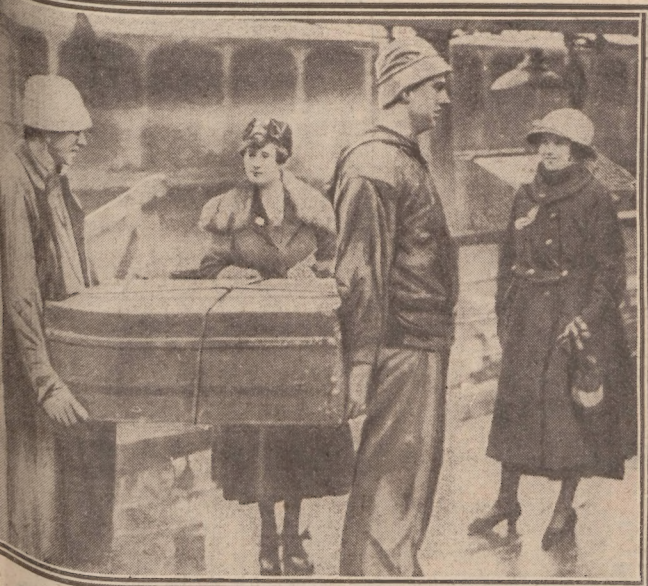


At the hotel placed at the disposal of foreign pressmen.



Examining their papers. A large and happy party of wives of American soldiers under the Stars and Stripes.

LUCKY AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WAR PRISONERS BACK IN DUBLIN



Watching the belongings that they will carry to the New World go on board.



on the transport that will take them across the Atlantic.



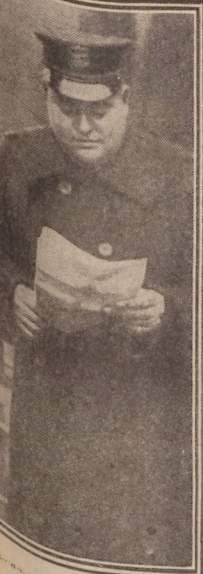
ENGAGED.—Countess Pauline Pappenheim, whose engagement has just been announced to Count Seigfried Raben, eldest son of Count Raben-Levetzau.



Passing through the dense crowds which gathered to welcome them home again.



Rev. J. T. Croth, who served as chaplain at Limburg Camp, with repatriated prisoners. Three hundred repatriated war prisoners of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers marching through city to the Theatre Royal after being entertained at Mansion House—(Daily Mirror photographs.)



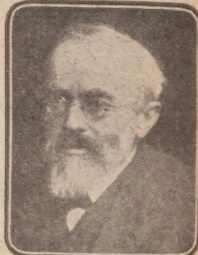
daughters, wives and prospective brides to The Daily Mirror.)



CLOSING DOWN.—Demobilising at Chudleigh Hospital, Devonshire, which is to be closed shortly. Some of the boys help glister to pack blankets for return to store.



FINISHING THE JOB.—Men employed as public monument cleaners before the war resume their old occupation after being demobilised. At work on the Queen Victoria Memorial, in the Mall.



R.S.A. PRIZE.—Dr. Charles Arthur Mercer, awarded Swiney Prize by Royal Society of Arts for thesis on jurisprudence.



MENTIONED.—The Hon. Mrs. Dorothy Dawson, who has been mentioned for her valuable services.



A Refreshing Dry Shampoo

These damp and foggy days your hair seems to get dirty so quickly, yet it doesn't do to wet it too often. Treat yourself to a dry shampoo with Icilma Hair Powder. It is so easy to use, removes every atom of grease and dirt, and gives the hair and scalp a delightfully fresh and clean feeling.

Icilma

Hair Powder

3d. per packet: 7 for 19s; large box, 25s—pronounced Eye-Silma.

ICILMA CO., Ltd., 37, 39, 41, King's Road, St. Pancras, N.W.1.

Do not miss this brilliant article

LABOUR'S GREAT RESPONSIBILITY



By **LOVAT FRASER**

In next Sunday's issue of the

SUNDAY PICTORIAL



DON'T SUFFER

from Stomach, Liver and Bowel disorders. The gentle tonic and corrective action of the new family medicine, Ker-nak, cures and prevents Sick Headaches, Biliousness, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Anemia, Debility, Liver Chill, Bad Breath, Sallowiness, Blood Impurities, Shoulder and Hip Pains, etc. Ker-nak is a unique, natural medicine which operates in a welcome soothing manner. It cleanses the digestive system of obstructions and impurities without the pain and discomfort that follow the taking of ordinary pills and old-fashioned purgatives.

Ker-nak

SOOTHES WHILE IT CURES

13 or 3d. at all Chemists and Drug Stores or from this Ker-nak Natural Remedy Ltd., Leeds.

Are you changing your Retailer?

IF SO, do not fail to Register at

Lipton's

THIS WEEK

and so become another of their satisfied customers.

Lipton's will supply you with all the Groceries and Provisions you require for your table. Your time will be saved, and your shopping made easier.

Lipton's are the largest growers and distributors of tea, manufacturers and retailers of food products in the world. Nearly 20,000 employees are engaged in this world-wide business.

Lipton's expect to be able to supply their customers shortly with

LIPTON'S BRITISH MADE
MARGARINE

Although it will be sold at a low price the quality will be of the very highest.

Always shop at LIPTON'S

Head Office: CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.
Branches and Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

LIPTON, LTD.

ARDING & HOBBS

IMPORTANT

SALE OFFER OF SPORTS COATS

As there is bound to be a quick response to this extraordinary offer, ladies desirous of obtaining one should make a personal call or order by post without delay—before it is too late.



NOW
19/11

Postage 6d.

Kindly make second choice of colour.

The Very becoming Artificial Silk Sports Coat, exactly as sketch, will prove exceedingly useful for both present and early spring wear. Colours: White, Black, Champagne, Navy, &c. Usual price 30/11.

ARDING & HOBBS, LTD.

Clapham Junction, London, S.W. 11.

LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI. "THE BOY." W. H. BERRY. To-night, at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., at 2.45 and 6.30.

AMBASSADORS. TWICE DAILY, at 2.45 and 6.30. LEE WHITE in a new song show, "US".

APOLLO. Musical Comedy. "SOLDIER BOY." Evgs. at 8.15. Mats. Tues. Fri. Sat., 2.30. Ger. 3.53.

COMEDY. Evgs. at 8. TAIL UP. A Musical Entertainment. Matins. Mon. Fri. Sat. 2.30.

COURT. Shakespeare's Comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT. Evgs. at 7.45. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2.15.

CRITICISM. 2.30 and 8. YOU NEVER KNOW, I KNOW. Nightly, at 8. Mats. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. THE MILD OF THE MOUNTAINS. Evgs. at 7.45. Matins. Tues. and Sat., at 2.

DRURY LANE. (Ger. 2.55). Twice Daily, at 1.30 and 7.30.

DUKES OF YORK'S. 2.30 and 8. THE MAN FROM TORONTO. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Tues. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

GARRICK. Last Week. Twice Daily, 2.30 and 8.

GLOBE. To-day, at 2.15 and 8. NURSE BENSON. "MARIE LOUISE." Mats. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat., 2.15.

HAYMARKET. 2.30 and 8. DENNIS RADDIE in "THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS." Mats. Wed. Th. Sat., 2.30.

HIS MAJESTY'S. CHU CHIN CHOW. (3rd Year). To-day, 2.15. 7.30. Mats. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat., 2.15.

KINGSWAY. A WEEK-END. A Farce by Walter W. Kins. Evgs. 2. Mats. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

LONDON PAVILION. Evgs. at 8. B. Cochran's "AS YOU WERE." Evgs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2.30.

LYCEUM. Pantomime, "CINDERELLA." Twice Daily, 2 and 7. Popular prices. Ger. 7.67.

LYRIC. DOORS KEANE in ROXANA. Nightly, at 8. Matins. Wed. and Sat., at 2.15.

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, HAMMERSMITH. LAST WEEK Daily, 2.30 and 8. MARK BELLEVUE by A. A. Milne.

NEW. To-day, at 2.7. PETER PAN, by J. M. BARRIE. Daily, at 2. To-night and Sat. Evgs. at 7. Last 5 Performances.

OXFORD. "THE CHINESE PUZZLE." Evgs. at 8.15. Mats. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

PLAYHOUSE. At 2.30 and 8. THE NAUGHTY WIFE. Charles Hawtrey, Gladys Cooper. Mats. Mon. Th. 8.2.30.

PRINCES. At 8. THE OFFICERS' MESS. Musical Farce. Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat., at 2.30.

QUEEN'S. "THE LUCK OF THE NAVY." Twice Daily, at 2.30 and 8. See the Sensational Submarine Scene.

ROYALTY. 2.30 and 8. THE TITLE, by Arnold Bennett. Mats. Th. and 8. 2.30. Aubrey Smith, Eva Moore.

ST. JAMES. Gertrude Elliott in "EVEN OF YOUTH." Evgs. at 8.15. Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

ST. MARTIN'S. Twice Daily, 2.30 and 8. Dromley Challenge in WHEN HIGGINS WERE BOLD.

SAVOY. (Ger. 3.55). Twice Daily, at 2.30 and 8.15. Gilbert Miller presents "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

SCALA. MATTESON LAND in "THE PUPPET MASK." Evgs. 8. Mats. Mon. Thurs. Sat., 2.30. Ger. 1.44.

SHAPESBURY. "The End of the Road." Evgs. at 8. Matins. Wed. and Sat., 2.

STRAND. ARTHUR BOURCHIER, by Arnold Bennett. Mats. Th. and 8. 2.30. Aubrey Smith, Eva Moore.

VAUDEVILLE. At 8. Nelson Keys in "BUZZ BUZZ." Evgs. at 8.15. Mats. Mon. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

VICTORIA PALACE. Matins. Daily, at 7.45. Ger. 1.44.

WYNDHAM'S. "THE LAW DIVINE." A Comedy by H. V. Esmond. Nightly, 8.15. Mats. Tues. Weds. Sat., 2.30.

ALHAMBRA. Evgs. 7.45. Mats. Mon. Thurs. Sat., 2.15.

COLISEUM. "The Bing Boys on Broadway." Geo. Robey. Violet Loraine. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Mon. Thurs. Sat., 2.30. Ger. 1.44.

HIPPODROME. London. Twice Daily, 2.30 and 8.30.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Mon. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

PALLADIUM. 2.30, 8 and 8.45. Wilkie Reed. Matins. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

AMERICAN. Evgs. at 8. Mon. Wed. and Sat., at 2. "HULLO!" Edition of Box 'n' Trick. Evgs. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.

NEW CALLIES. At 8.15. THE TITLE, by Arnold Bennett. Mats. Th. and 8. 2.30. Aubrey Smith, Eva Moore.

SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET. Queen's Hall. Last week Mats. To-day Th. Fri. S. Th. Sat. 8.



The Hon. Mrs. James H. Rose, daughter of Lord de Saumarez, of a Swedish family.



Miss Enid Dudley Ward, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Dudley Ward, is to marry Cap. Allan Adair, M.C.

A RAILWAY STRIKE?

President of the German Republic—British Art for Franco.

THE VAGUE STATEMENT issued by the National Union of Railwaymen after their meeting in Farringdon-street is by far the gravest portent of trouble in the industrial world yet visible. It dwarfs the miners' threat into insignificance. The real point is that the men want to take about four hours for meals out of their forty-seven-hour week, and their "drastic action" is timed for early Thomas! Meanwhile, where is Mr. J. H. Thomas?

A Sailor with a Brain.

Sir Reginald Hall commends himself to the electors of the West Derby Division as "a sailor, not a politician." The modern naval shipwrecked seaman of popular imagination, however, is nothing like the bluff, efficient, and in Sir Reginald, once Director of Naval Intelligence, the subtle politician would meet their match.

A Modern Romance.

Is Mr. John Hinds, who is mentioned as the possible chairman of the Welsh party, one of the romances of modern London. Son of a farmer, Mr. Hinds spent several years behind the counter before founding the big concern which bears his name.

Extinct.

One more is added to the list of titles extinguished by the war. Sir Edmund Buckler, who died the other day, had an only son. The young man was one of the first to fall in the great conflict, and as there is no other heir the baronetcy becomes extinct.

For Germany.

By the end of the week we shall probably have the scheme for forming the army of occupation. It is all ready, and is the result of consultations between Mr. Churchill, his military advisers, Sir Douglas Haig and the Demobilisation Department. It has only to go before the War Cabinet for approval.

Try Wilhelm!

Wherever I go I find that public opinion has intensified and solidified against the Kaiser as a result of the disclosure in Paris of Francis Joseph. Hitherto large numbers of people, of whom Sir Herbert Stephen is the principal spokesman, have held that it would be best to leave the Kaiser alone.

Changed Views.

Now it is known that he wrote that "every thing must be put to fire and sword, men, women, children and old men must be slaughtered," the universal feeling is that the chief assassin must be brought to trial.

British Art in Franco.

The authorities of the Luxembourg have come to England—a very rare thing—to find a that world-famed gallery. Mr. Edward Chappell's "Noc-turno" has been taken to Paris. He is exhibiting some landscapes now at the Burlington Galleries, by the by.



Mr. Edward Chappell, who has lived in England for many years (and French by nationality).

TO-DAY'S GOSSIP

News and Views About Men, Women, and Affairs in General

A Cheery Wedding.

There were more men at the wedding of Lady Doreen Browne to Lord Brabourne's son yesterday than St. Peter's Church is used to seeing. The Count de Lalaing and Mr. William Petersen, father of pretty little Lady Wilton, wore smiles that rivalled one another, and afterwards I saw General Sir George Younghusband, Sir Godfrey Paine, a flying officer, and the Duchess of Somerset.

The Symbolic Arrow.

The bride wore a symbolic little arrow in diamonds, which was given her by her brother, the young Earl of Altamont, who is in the Dragon Guards. Despite the lovely gown she wore she seemed more interested in the set of the two-year-old bridesmaid's little frock than in her own.

Sad Grand Duchess.

I met the Grand Duchess George and one of her daughters at a Russian gathering the other day. She was looking sad and anxious, for she does not know what has become of half her relations, including her husband, in Russia. One of her friends told me the Grand Duchess had had hardly any sleep for months.

Germany's First President.

Dr. Friedrich Naumann, whose name is mentioned as a possible first President of the German Republic, is the author of the famous



Miss Ida Rosalie, who has been helping at M.C.A. bute for the duration of the war.



Mrs. Ramsey-Patey, a kinswoman of Princess 'Pat's' fiancé, is a first-class golfer.

book on "Mittel-Europa" which attracted so much attention early in the war. I believe he is a clergyman turned journalist.

Pan-Germanism.

It would be an odd thing to have a parson-President, but what is still more odd is that, although he is a member of the Democratic Party, Dr. Naumann was until recently among the most virulent of pan-Germans.

Portuguese Democracy.

There never was such a democratic royalty as ex-Queen Amelie of Portugal. Often and often have I seen her shopping in Richmond's narrow streets, quite unattended, and even carrying home parcels in her hand.

P.O.'s Ways.

A woman friend failed to connect with her butter ration, which was sent by post on December 24. Yesterday she had an official letter from the G.P.O. expressing regret that the missing butter could not be found. One would think that it could easily be scented, by this time.

Improperly Dressed.

Is it really necessary for the young subaltern to dazzle London with a segment of silk handkerchief flaunting from his overcoat breast pocket? Bright greens, yellow, and mauves are the hues of those I have noticed, and they do not go well with khaki.

"Whitebanded" Woes.

I hear that a large number of cadets who were in training for commissions when the armistice was signed have recently been gazetted second-lieutenants and then demobilised. However, they were not given the usual War Office grant for an officer's outfit. Neither will they touch, under the present regulations, the customary gratuity of 124 days' pay allowed to demobilised subalterns.

Unfortunate Subalterns.

Many of these officers had purchased most of their kit in anticipation of being gazetted, and tailors had been only too glad to give them credit. Now, however, the bills are pouring in, but the unfortunate subalterns have no money to meet them. However, perhaps the honorary rank of "second lieutenant" is regarded as sufficient compensation for such minor troubles.

Back Again.

It will be good news to many playgoers that both Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Leslie Henson will soon be seen again on the stage. The venue will be the New Middlesex, which will be turned into a regular "West End" theatre, with musical comedies and similar diversions.

"Head" Wins Hat.

In one Government department, I am told, the "temps," have a mania for raffles. One girl "temp." had the temerity to ask the "head" to buy a 2s. ticket for a chic hat which she was raffling. He bought it—and won!

Lord Lonsdale's Offer.

An Anglo-Indian friend, who lived many years in India, tells me that he often inquired about the Indian rope trick, so much discussed just now, and he believes it to be a myth. When Lord Lonsdale was in India he offered £500 to any Indian who would perform the trick. The offer was announced throughout the country, but there were no takers.

I.M.P.s Now F.D.E.s

The Irish Republican M.P.s are now, I am told, writing F.D.E. after their names. These are the initials of Feisire Dail Eireann, which is the Irish or Erse for Member of the Irish Parliament.

Not To Be a Bridesmaid.

While Princess Patricia's wedding will take place as already fixed, some of the arrangements will have to be altered because of the royal mourning. For one thing, Princess Mary will not now be a bridesmaid.

Costume Designing.

I hear that all the art schools in London are to be asked to design costumes for the Three Arts Club Ball. The judging will be done by Sir John Lavery, Mr. John Hassall and Mr. Harold Speed.

The Merry Swiss Girl.

Nearly four thousand girls are drawing 25s. out-of-work pay in Tottenham alone. Yet the hunt for "help" continues. I hear that some housewives, in despair of getting British girls for British places, are engaging Swiss and other foreigners.

On the Road.

One connected with it tells me that Sanger's Circus will take to the road again in the spring, after doing war work for the duration. Nearly the whole staff have been employed either making munitions or firing them, and the horses and elephants have done national service on farms and so forth.

"Tenting."

The Sanger family have been fully represented on the battle fronts, and have carped "mentions" and the M.C. Now they are back at the accustomed task, and one may be forgiven for hoping that the menagerie will do a "roaring" trade.

Famine in Theatres.

One of the victims of the dearth of playhouses is Mr. Percy Hutchinson, who has two new plays to which he pants to give a London production.

A Frohman Discovery.

Miss Renee Reel, who has been engaged by Mr. de Courville for London, is a "discovery" of the late Charles Frohman. That astute manager was about to launch her in London



Miss Renee Reel.

when his tragic death in the Lusitania extinguished all his plans. At present Miss Reel—here she is—is principal girl at Leeds, a town which thinks that its pantomimes are superior to anything that London can show.

An Escape.

Miss Reel was to take the same voyage, but was at the moment too indisposed to travel, so escaped the tragic end of her manager and other poor souls.

THE RAMBLER.

GOLD MEDALS—
London:
1900, 1906 and
1914.
Also Paris.



NEAVE'S
FOOD
IS SOLD
EVERYWHERE.

The Mother who loves her Baby and yet is unfortunately not able to rear her infant at the breast cannot go wrong if she follows the advice of doctors and mothers, based on a century's experience, and feeds her baby on

Neave's Food

Prepared with cow's milk, according to direction, it forms a complete diet for infants and invalids.

Physicians and Mothers Recommend It

A Doctor: "From the analytical comparison of Neave's Infants' Food with . . . Mother's Milk, it undoubtedly follows that when prepared for use according to the directions, it is almost identically composed, and in especial contains an identical quantity of flesh-forming Albuminates (proteins) and bone-forming Salts as Mother's Milk."

A Mother: Mrs. Boulton, of 173, Northbrook Street, Prince's Ave., first prize at the Baby Show out of a large number of competitors. The examination was most rigidly carried out by four eminent physicians, and they were unanimous in their decision as to her splendid physique and perfect state of health. One of the judges said she was "beautifully perfect," which is a great tribute to the value of Neave's Food as a bulid-up of healthy babies. She has never had a single day's illness, and has cut her teeth without the slightest trouble.

FREE SAMPLE on receipt of 11d. in stamps to cover postage, mentioning this publication. Also a really helpful booklet, "Hints About Baby," by a trained nurse.

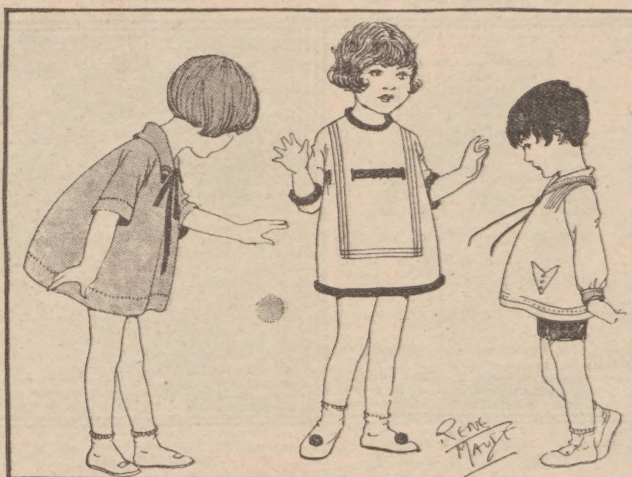
JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO.,
(Dept. 74), FORDINGBRIDGE.

A SOCIETY WOMAN'S
TOILET TABLE.

"Now, having stripped myself of every vest of inter-reating mystery, let's go and have tea."

PARKER BELMONT'S CLYNOL BERRIES
OBESITY - (44x1)

PLAYING FROCK FOR A LITTLE MAID.



This little maid plays happily in a short, full garment of "vertigos," blue tied with a bow of deep purple, and she has socks in blue and purple.

Three rows of very narrow brown braid give a quaint touch to her warm frock of tan velour cloth, trimly belted and edged with brown fur.

When he is only three years old you can make him delightful things like this overall of pale green, with lemon stitching; and add quaint pockets.

DEMobilISED WAACS AS DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Lady Londonderry's New Plan Criticised.

TIRED OF UNIFORM?

A scheme to solve the domestic service plan, as outlined by the Marchioness of Londonderry, was given in these columns yesterday.

Briefly, the idea was that the Women's Legion would recruit maids much in the same way as the first Army cooks and waitresses were recruited.

The recruits or "legionaries," as they would be called, would come from the ranks of demobilised Waacs and others. Recruiting offices are to be opened at the end of the month.

Among Lady Londonderry's conditions were: Mistresses to furnish references that they are offering good places, service stripes to be worn on print dresses, maids to receive two hours' leave a day apart from meals and half-days off, and the granting of minimum wages, which will include washing and living in.

Yesterday *The Daily Mirror* obtained some criticisms of Lady Londonderry's plan.

The following criticism is made by the head of a servants' register office in Mayfair: "A girl who has been wearing khaki for four years will never want to look a uniform in the face again. The lure of khaki will vanish after peace is signed. There will be a rush then for domestic service, and the pre-war servant in her 'gentle' black and modest cap and apron will appear again."

TWO SCALES OF WAGES.

What "Legionaries" Would Get and What Maids Get To-day.

"Lady Londonderry's scale of wages is below the current rate now being paid to domestic servants. The differences can be seen as follows:

LADY LONDON- DERRY'S SCALE.	REGISTER OFFICE SCALE.
Cook (with kitchen- maid)	Cook (with kitchenmaid)
£40	£40-£70
Cook-general	Cook-general
28	30-35
Parlourmaid	Parlourmaid
30	30-35
Housemaid	Housemaid
30	30-35
Nurse	Nurse
30	30-35
General	General
30	30-35
Lady's maid	Lady's maid
30	30-35
Laundrymaid	Laundrymaid
30	30-35
Scullerymaid	Scullerymaid
18	20-25

"A feature of Lady Londonderry's scheme is the protection of servants from unjust dismissal. By law a servant cannot be dismissed without notice. Her mistress must pay her one month's wages and one month's board wages, a week's laundry and her insurance money."

"On the other hand, a servant often leaves without notice."

"In the matter of outings Lady Londonderry's scheme compares unfavourably with the outings that girls are given in most houses to-day. A modern mistress often allows 'theatre nights' for her servants, time off to have tea with a friend, the privilege of viewing processions, etc."

"It is the fault of the agencies if the servants are bad. A good agency can always get good servants."

SHOT BY MASKED MEN

How Irish Policemen Met Their Fate—Shouts of "Hands Up!"

DROVE OFF FURIOUSLY.

The full story of how two policemen were shot dead in Ireland shows that while Constables O'Connell and McDonnell were escorting a quantity of gelignite from Tipperary to Solohedberg Quarry, about three miles from the town, they were attacked by a party of about a dozen masked men with revolvers.

According to Patrick Flynn, a county council employee in charge of the gelignite, about a dozen masked men jumped over the fence and shouted: "Hands up!" Almost immediately there was a report, and the constables fell on the road.

One of the men jumped into the cart and drove away; the others took the rifles and ammunition from the bodies of the policemen and disappeared.

Yesterday afternoon several persons saw a cart being furiously driven in the direction of Dundrum. In the cart were two men with masks and a third man lying behind.

The missing horse and cart, minus the gelignite, were found last night on the road near Dundrum.

The beautiful residence of Derryearth, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, has been destroyed by fire, which is believed to have been caused maliciously. Until recently the mansion and lands belonged to Brigadier-General Straight.

HEROINE OF 1870!

Alsatian Lady Receives Cross of Legion of Honour.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has been granted to Mme. Gustave Ehrhardt for devotion shown by her during the risk of 1870.

Mme. Ehrhardt, at the risk of her life, drove in her carriage the Prefect of the Republic, Ed. Valentin, to the gates of Strasbourg, which was invested on September 17, 1870.

In 1914 Mme. Ehrhardt, with her daughter and other children, was arrested in Alsace on a charge of espionage.

Owing to their calmness they were liberated, and they were able to reach Switzerland, and afterwards France—Wireless Press.

MR. FREDERIC LAMOND.

Our attention has been called by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, the solicitors of Mr. Frederic Lamond, to our issue of February 13, 1915, in which we stated that Mr. Frederic Lamond, a Scottish musician, was obliged to become a German.

Mr. Frederic Lamond was born in Glasgow and has always been a British subject. He is a musician of great repute, having played in many different countries.

He was interned in Ruhleben in 1914. He sent in a petition in 1916 to be allowed to leave Germany, which was refused, but he was subsequently permitted to do so, and went to Holland, arriving back in England on Sunday last, January 19, 1919, when the issue of *The Daily Mirror* referred to was brought to his attention.

We are pleased to state that it is untrue that he became a German subject or ever ceased to be a British subject, and we take the earliest opportunity of expressing our sincere regret to Mr. Frederic Lamond for the unfounded statement made and for any pain which he may thereby have been caused.

CHILBLAINS CURED TO-NIGHT OR MONEY BACK TO-MORROW FROM YOUR OWN CHEMIST.

Simply resting the affected parts for ten minutes in hot salted water will rid anyone of even the worst pain, itching, etc. All swelling, stiffness and inflammation guaranteed to disappear permanently within an hour.

To suffer the intolerable burning, aching, itching, and smarting of chilblains is now as unnecessary as it is painful. Chilblains are brought on by a state of blood congestion or stagnant circulation in the hands and feet. Due to their distance from the heart, the blood circulation in these extremities is often defective, and this renders them especially susceptible to cold. Chilblains seldom occur elsewhere for this reason. Cold contracts the walls of the surface blood vessels, and thus partly stops the circulation. In the feet, shoe pressure makes matters still worse. The impeded circulation soon causes blood congestion, and this brings on irritation of sensitive nerves, swelling, inflammation, stiffness, etc. Then all the acute misery commences.

There is only one possible way to cure chilblains and prevent any recurrence. That, obviously, is to disperse the congestion by stimulating the local blood circulation and slightly expanding the shrunken surface veins, so perfectly normal conditions are quickly restored. Then the pain and irritation vanish almost as though by magic, and all swelling or stiffness soon disappears. To bring this welcome relief, simply rest the affected parts for a few minutes in hot salted water, prepared by dissolving in about a gallon of hot water two table-spoonfuls of the refined Reudel Bath Salts, which all chemists keep in stock ready put up in packets of convenient sizes and at very reasonable prices. A half-pound, sufficient to last the whole family for months, costs but is 9d. Not one case in a hundred requires even a second treatment, and all chemists guarantee absolutely satisfactory results, or will refund money in full immediately and without any question or formality.

For Liver Disorders use Alkies Saltrate.—(Adv.)

WONDERFUL SCALP STIMULANT MAKES HAIR GROW.

If you want long, beautiful, luxuriant tresses—soft and glossy, you must do two things. First, destroy the dandruff germ and give nature a chance. Second, feed and stimulate the scalp, so that a strong, vigorous flow of rich red nourishing blood will be supplied to the starved hair roots. To do this brush the hair vigorously at least five minutes both morning and evening, and then apply Lavona Hair Tonic—the wonderful hair grower sold by all chemists under their signed guarantee of satisfaction or money back—and rub it briskly into the scalp with the finger tips. The unique success of Lavona Hair Tonic, as many of our readers already know, is due to the fact that it contains pure Lavona de Compose, which is used in no other preparation. In fact, Lavona Hair Tonic is not a secret preparation at all, and can be made at home by anyone, by simply mixing 1oz. Lavona de Compose with 5oz. Hay Rum and 4 drams Menthol Crystal, but if you want the guarantee of satisfaction or money back, be sure to ask for Lavona Hair Tonic, "the kind that's guaranteed."

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR LAVONA SHAMPOO POWDERS, which contain 2% of Lavona de Compose, thus promoting hair growth as well as cleansing the scalp. Price 2d. each everywhere.—(Adv.)

BRITISH SCHOOL
OF
CINEMA
ACTING

For particulars apply to
Secretary, Department,
34-35, New Street, London, W. 1.
S. R. W. 2.

THE Overseas Daily Mirror

THE PICTURE PAPER FOR THE DOMINIONS.

No overseas home is complete without it. Each number contains six issues of "The Daily Mirror" bound together. Order now through your Newsagent, or send a subscription direct to the Manager, Overseas Daily Mirror, 23-25, Boulevard Street, London.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months post free to Canada ... 16s. 6d.
To all other parts of the world ... 20s. 0d.

Don't Forget Your Ven-Yusa.

THIS novel and Dainty Face Cream not only puts the finishing touch to the toilet, but protects the complexion from the spoiling effects of the raw, cold weather.

When Ven-Yusa is gently applied to the face, neck, hands, or arms, the skin gets what is virtually a bath of natural oxygen. This restores vitality in the tissues and produces a feeling of imperishable freshness.

Only price: 1/- per jar, at all Chemists, 5/- per jar, at C. E. Fulford, Ltd. Leeds.

VEN-YUSA

The Oxygen Face Cream

ALL-WHITE LISSUES offer a delightful choice of pretty border designs: they are as soft, sheer, exquisite as colored border Lissues. See them.

LISSUE

HANDKERCHIEFS

Dainty White and Fashionable Border Colors

9d. each per dozen 9/-

TOTAL BROADBENT LEE CO., LTD.
Manufacturers of Tissue Guaranteed Finesse

1912

An offer of New Health to all who are Weak Anaemic "Nervy" Run-down

WINGARNS

Owing to the restricted supplies of the choice wine and other materials which have made "Wingarns" famous throughout the world, we are utterly unable to supply the full requirements of the public, but we are sending out to the Trade the utmost quantity available.

Small Size 3/- Large 5/6

ENTERED FOR "THE DAILY MIRROR" WAR WORKERS' BEAUTY COMPETITION.



A member of the Women's Royal Air Force with a good record.



Employed in the inspection department of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.



Making shell fuses for three and a half years at Birmingham.



On forestry work helping to provide props for pits and trenches.



Nursing at one of the great war hospitals in the London area.



Has been doing much good on service for the wounded at one of the London military hospitals.



Has been doing good service as a clerk in Army Pay Office.



With a good record of service as a Voluntary Aid Detachment worker at a military hospital.



One and a half years in munition factory, now driving a car for the Army Service Corps.



IN GEISHA-LAND.—Celebrating the New Year by an archery contest in the old manner and costume. The ancient and modern are inextricably confused in Japan.



HERO SPORTSMAN.—Admiral Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, killed in battle of Jutland (left), and Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, killed at Zeebrugge, boxing on H.M.S. Orion.

Daily Mirror

Thursday, January 23, 1919.

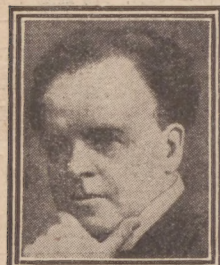
MARQUIS' DAUGHTER WEDS



Major the Hon. Michael Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.C., and his bride (Lady Doreen Browne) were married at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday.—(Daily Mirror photograph.)



"IN THE NIGHT WATCH."—A dramatic moment in the new play which has just been produced at the Oxford Theatre.—(Daily Mirror photograph.)



BACK FROM HUNLAND.—Mr. Frederic Lamond, the Scottish pianist, who will make his re-appearance in London at Wigmore Hall on Saturday, after internment at Rubleben.



APOLOGY.—Dorothy the Viscountess de la Chapelle, whose portrait we published with the erroneous statement that she had given birth to a son. We regret the error.

FIGHTING IN BERLIN: DAMAGE TO THE KAISER'S PALACE



The entrance to the ex-Kaiser's palace in Berlin, showing some of the defenders with their rifles.



A machine gun mounted on the balcony of a house in Berlin.

The ex-Kaiser's palace in Berlin is battle scarred, and the upper photograph bears witness to the damage it suffered when the sailors were besieged. The defenders, it will be remembered, put up a very stubborn resistance.



BRITISH PREMIER IN PARIS.—Mr. Lloyd George leaving the Quai d'Orsay after one of the Peace Conference meetings. The Russian situation has been the great question so far.



ON HOLIDAY.—Lady Willington, wife of Madras Governor, who is staying in England for a brief period before returning to India.



MENTIONED.—Major-General M. P. K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., mentioned for medical service with Salonika forces.



LONDON'S LABOUR TROUBLES.—Mr. W. J. Webb, London district secretary of the Electrical Trade Union, which is threatening to strike.